

# Numismatics International

P.O. Box 30013

Dallas, Texas 75230

Sixty-first meeting of  
NUMISMATICS INTERNATIONAL  
Wednesday, July 16, 1969, 7:30 P.M.  
Northwest National Bank - Community Room  
Walnut Hill Shopping Village  
DALLAS, TEXAS, U.S.A.

PROGRAM: "Paper Money of the Republic of Texas"

SPEAKER: Gordon BLEULER

## ORDERS ACCEPTED FOR:

BAHRAIN, Y7, 500 Fils 1968, Silver, Opening of Isa Town Comm., Small Crown, UNC	\$2.75 ea.
EGYPT, Y126, 1 Pound 1968, Silver, Aswan High Dam Comm., UNC	5.75 ea.
GUATEMALA, Y12, 1 Peso, VF	7.00 ea.
" Y30, 1 Peso, VF-XF	7.00 ea.
" Y84, 1 Peso, XF	5.25 ea.
HONDURAS, Y25a, VF	16.50 ea.
" Y25b, VF	16.50 ea.
INDIA, Y79a, Y86, 10 & 20 Paise, 1968, Nickel-Brass, UNC	.25 pr.
JERSEY, Y31-32, 5 & 10 New Pence, 1968, Copper-Nickel, UNC	.80 pr.
JORDAN, 1/4 Dinar, Copper-Nickel, FAO, Turks & Caicos Comm. Crown	2.40 ea.
PAKISTAN, Y19a-20-21-24, 2, 5, 10 & 25 Paisa, UNC (20 & 21-1964 -- others 1968)	.75 set

## GOLD COINS:

CANADA, Y25, 1 Sovereign, UNC	25.00 ea.
CHILE, Y100, 100 Pesos, XF-AU	47.50 ea.
NETHERLANDS, YA16, 10 Gulden, AU	20.00 ea.
" Y30, 10 Gulden, AU	18.00 ea.
ROMANIA, Y28, 20 Lei, XF	26.00 ea.

All orders for items above must be in by July 25th!

## BOOKS:

"Report of Committee to Research World Coinage Types and Varieties" - by NI-GCTA membership, 126 pp, 10 pp plates, continuing supplements: (Very few copies left) - Postpaid. 2.00 ea.

"The Coinage of Modern Greece, Crete, The Ionian Islands and Cyprus (1700-1968)" - by S. Gardiakos, 96pp, 16 plates.  
Retail \$7.50      Members Cost -----5.50 ea.

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ORDERS ACCEPTED FOR (CONT'D):

"The Coins of the Genoese Rulers of Chios (1314-1329)" -  
by Paul Lambros. Translated by Aloisius Barozzi, 32 pp  
including 1 plate. Paper cover (bi-lingual):  
Retail \$2.00

Members Cost: \$1.60 ea.

"Unpublished Coins Struck at Glarentza in Imitation of  
Venetian By Robert of Taranto, Sovereign of the  
Peleponessus 1346-1364" - by P. Lambros. Translated by  
B. Gardiakos. 30 pp., 2 plates, paper cover (bi-lingual):  
Retail \$2.00

Members Cost: 1.60 ea.

(Note: See copy of "Obol" enclosed with this bulletin for a  
more detailed description of the last three books offered above.)

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OUTSTANDING COIN ORDERS LISTED IN PAST BULLETINS:

Feb. 1968: Philippines 1967 Set (Due in any day now)  
Dec. 1968: Zambia Y9-13  
Mar. 1969: All Bulgaria  
Apr. 1969: All Austria  
May 1969: Guernsey 5 & 10 Pence  
June 1969: All items outstanding.

(All items previously offered that are not listed above are in and  
have been shipped to members. Contact Secretary Bob WARD if you  
have not received any items previously ordered that are not listed.)

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EXTRA COINS AVAILABLE FOR SALE TO MEMBERS:

(1 set)	GUYANA, Y1-5, 1967, UNC	\$1.60 set
(1 set)	LIBYA, Y6-11, 1965, UNC	1.80 set
(2 only)	MONGOLIA, Y1, VF	4.50 ea.
(3 only)	" Y2, VF	4.50 ea.
(4 only)	" Y6, VF	5.50 ea.

(All orders for \$10.00 or more on above items - Deduct 10%)

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NEW ISSUES WITH ASSIGNED YEOMAN NUMBERS AND NI ESTIMATED VALUES:

No new issues have been announced since the last list published.

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CHANGES OF ADDRESS:

A. HOCH, 316 Lynne Drive, Sheffield Lake, Ohio 44054

(Note: Member JOHN NOVAK has recently returned to the United  
States but we do not have his current address. Anyone having it  
should let us know as John may not be receiving his club mail.)

JUNE MEMBERSHIP APPLICATIONS: Members #337-349 published in the June Bulletin have been admitted to membership.

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JULY APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP: The following persons have applied for membership. If no written objection is received by August 1, 1969, their membership will become effective that date:

- 350-MT Glenn GODWIN, P. O. Box 368, Binghamton, N. Y. 13902  
(Mexico 19th Century)
- 351-MT Granvyl HULSE, American Embassy Box 40, FPO, N. Y. 09510  
(World Types)
- 352-MT James H. CENTER ENC, USS COLLETON APB 36, FPO San Francisco 96601 -- (Chinese Struck Coinage)
- 353 Fred THOMAS, Nishi Tama-gun, Hamuri-Machi Kawasaki 616, Tokyo, Japan 190-11
- 354 James C. KOORS, 6987 SCTY GP BOX 667, APO San Francisco 96360 -- (Topical - Boats)
- 355 Gerald B. FOURNIER, 3012 Golfing Green, Dallas, Tex. 75234  
(Type Sets)
- 356 Jerry FOURNIER, Jr., 3012 Golfing Green, Dallas, Tex. 75234  
(World Types)
- 357-MT N. R. MACK, P. O. Box 2214, Key West, Fla. 33040  
(World Crowns & Asia)
- 358-MT Dick GRINOLDS, 1725 University Ave. SE, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55414 -- (World Types)
- 359-MT Kenneth T. OLMSTED, P. O. Box 611, Longview, Wash. 98632  
(Chinese & Asia)
- 360-MT Lester D. SNELL, Box 866, Lompoc, Calif. 93436  
(World Types)
- 361 Don TILTON, P. O. Box 5066, Highland Crest Station, Topeka, Kansas 66605 -- (General Foreign & China)
- 362-MT F. H. WACKWITZ, Route 2, Box 71F, Plano, Texas 75074  
(Netherlands)
- 363-MT Sheldon YERIAN, 3625 Kitzmiller Rd., New Albany, Ohio 43054  
(Pure Nickel & Coins of 1899)

JUNE MEETING IN BRIEF: Kenneth ROBINSON presented Part II of "Ancient Greek Coinage Showing the Development of the Coinage Art"; Part I having been his topic at the October 1968 meeting. President Ed SLADE operated the projector for the ANA color slides featuring coins from 336 B.C. and the time of Alexander the Great to the Birth of Christ. As Kenneth narrated, he pointed out how the decline of art in Greek coinage paralleled that of the Greek empire. Among the visitors in attendance were Mr. & Mrs. Ernest COUCH, the April speaker on Ancient Coins, and Ken Robinson, son of the June speaker. Thirty lots were offered in a lively auction to the thirty-four present.

It was reported that two Numismatics International members won awards at the recent Texas Numismatic Association Convention in Fort Worth. Cora DULANEY won a "Superior" trophy on her exhibit of the Canadian Commemorative Dollars and Medal. A display of his "Store Cards and Tokens" brought Henry STITZLER a "Meritorious" trophy.

Founder Member Harrison D. LAWRENCE of L & M Coins and Stamps has recently moved to new quarters at 6714 Snider Plaza in Dallas, just one and a half blocks from his previous shop. His telephone number (EM 8-8482) remains the same as does that special LAWRENCE brand of welcome.

Frances O. Landon, Publicity Chairman

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LIBRARY REPORT: We are still in the process of cataloging and processing our library items. A detailed report will follow later. Bob TOMLINSON, Club Librarian, advises that we need the following items to complete our library of these publications:

Whitman Numismatic Journal -- Vol. 1, Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 6 (1964)  
World Coins Magazine -- Vol. 4, No. 47 (Nov. 1967)

Anyone having these issues who would like to donate them to the newly formed NI Club Library should send them direct to Bob. Also, anyone having information on an inexpensive bindery service is asked to contact Bob as we are investigating the possibility of binding the above publications into quarterly or semi-annual volumes. (Extra copies of the above publications are available to anyone who might want to arrange a swap for the items we need.)

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"THE OBOL": Enclosed as a bonus with this bulletin (at Obol's own expense for mailing) are Vol. II, Nos. 1 and 2 of "The Obol", a journal of Hellenic, Byzantine and Balkan Numismatics. This publication is published bi-monthly (except from May-August when only one issue is published) by Obol International (Editor: S. Gardiakos). Mr. Gardiakos is attempting to form a "Balkan Numismatic Society" which will consist of a membership interested in the numismatics of the Balkan area of the world. He has a goal of 100 members prior to organizing and currently has a total of 37 enrolled. Anyone interested in this area of numismatics, or just a subscription to his publication, is invited to contact Mr. Gardiakos concerning the Society.



A TIME FOR CHANGE? Numismatics International commences its sixth year of existence with the July meeting.

The fifteen (15) FOUNDER MEMBERS little dreamed that the "Local Club" that they formed would grow into an organization that was as truly international in scope as its name implied.

As we start this sixth year our membership now numbers 216; 63 of these members are local, that is they live within a 50-mile radius of Dallas; the other 153 members are scattered throughout 40 states and 14 countries.

During the five years of existence NI's dues have remained at the \$2.00 per annum figure that was set in 1964. We have now reached the point that the dues for 1970 and future years must be increased, if the membership concurs. Simple arithmetic regarding the mailing cost of twelve monthly bulletins, at least three of them double mailings, plus stationery, ink, etc., will bear out this statement.

The By-Laws, as presently written, allow only members present at meetings to elect officers and amend the By-Laws. By common consent the holding of office has been restricted to Dallas members. This may be advisable as it allows the group to function by means of a monthly meeting of the Board of Governors, or by a quick telephone check. All publication efforts are also based in Dallas, and this is desirable from the standpoint of getting sufficient workers to handle the job. On the other hand, keeping control of the membership in Dallas causes us to pass up worthwhile talent. To this end, Pat Hogan of Iowa City, Iowa has been named assistant to Bulletin Editor Marvin Fraley.

President Ed Slade named the following members as a committee to study revision of the By-Laws: Jack E. Lewis, Chairman; Pat Hogan; John Vandigriff; Bob Tomlinson. He charged this committee with a study of all the By-Laws, not just the section pertaining to dues, and instructed that they report to the membership by the September meeting.

One of the reasons he took this action, as outlined above, is the search for the best available talent. Other reasons are: Should the levying of dues and other fees be controlled by the Board of Governors to save an election each time a change is necessary? Should there be an initiation fee such as most organizations charge? Are membership cards and identification badges really necessary? (We are currently out of membership cards and some of our members do not think the present one is satisfactory. Should we spend more money for something better, or do without, etc.?)

We ask the help of all our membership for any comments or suggestions as to how the By-Laws could be adapted to better serve the members. In other words, if you want to change anything, now is the time to sound off.

Please submit any suggestions in writing to Jack E. Lewis, 7607 Azalea Lane, Dallas, Texas 75230, by August 15, 1969.

THE COINAGE OF MUSCAT AND OMAN AND RELATED ISSUES

by Patrick D. Hogan

EARLY HISTORY. Stretching along a thousand miles of coastal Arabia is the Sultinate of Muscat and Oman. An Imamate was set up here in the 8th century, but real power passed on to the Nabahinah tribe in the middle of the 12th century. The Nabahinah kings remained prominent in Oman until 1624, when they became displaced by the Yaaribah, led by Nasir bin Murshid. Imam Nasir unified the country and drove the Portuguese from the coastal towns which had been occupied in the previous century. He and his successors were then called upon by Arabian towns in East Africa to help expell the Portuguese there, as well. After accomplishing this, the Yaaribah rulers placed Omani governors in some of the cities of East Africa, notably Mombasa and Zanzibar.

AL BU SA'IDI DYNASTY. The Yaaribahs were eclipsed by two rival tribes after 1719, the Ghafiri and the Hinawi. In the ensuing struggle between the two, the former invited the Persians to intervene. They landed in 1737 and began conquering the state. However, they were formally resisted by Ahmad bin Sa'id, governor of Sohar. Ahmad rallied the Omani against the Persians driving them out by 1744. He was then elected iman (religious leader of the Ibadiyah sect) about 1749, thus founding the dynasty which rules the country today, and which provided rulers for Zanzibar until 1964. Ahmad unified the country as Imam of Oman, however, his grandson dropped the title of imam contenting himself with the title of sayyid (lord). They were styled sultans in 1861.

OMANI AFRICA. After the fall of the Yaaribah dynasty, the governor of Mombasa, who had been sent there from Oman in 1739, declared his independence. His state was extended along the coast of present-day Kenya down to, and including, Pemba island. The Mazrui rulers held sway in this area until 1837, when they were finally displaced by the Sayyid of Muscat and Oman.

Sayyid Sa'id bin Sultan began a reconquest of this area in the first quarter of the 19th century. Sa'id, the 6th Al Bu Sa'id ruler (1804-56) conquered Zanzibar and Pemba in 1822. He briefly took Mombasa in 1828, but lost it again to the Mazrui ruler Salim bin Ahmad (1826-1835), who maintained it during his lifetime. After his death intrigues for his succession weakened the dynasty and Sa'id was able to conquer the island in 1837.

During these struggles for Mombasa, Salim caused crude coins to be struck from a bronze cannon (see fig. J). These were called buruzuku, after the Portuguese coin, bazaruco. A similar coin, seemingly related, was issued at Lamu (fig. K), though the exact provenance of the piece is unknown. Lamu received a governor from Oman in 1811. These two pieces are listed in the Coins of the World by Craig, page 617, and are illustrated in Valentine's Copper Coins of the Muhammedan States.

(Cont'd next page)

THE COINAGE OF MUSCAT AND OMAN AND RELATED ISSUES (CONT'D):

ZANZIBAR. The Al Bu Sa'idi Empire now included the East African coast from Mogadishu to Zanzibar and Sayyid Sa'id even considered moving his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar. After his death a struggle for succession between two of his sons occurred which called for intervention from the British. A settlement was arrived at which divided the Empire between the two claimants. The African possessions were given to Majid bin Sa'id (1856-70) and the Arabian realm to Thuwaini bin Sa'id (1856-66). Both received the titles of sultan at this time.

The Zanzibar branch was the first to strike coins. These are well cataloged in the Modern World Coins by R. S. Yeoman and are only mentioned here because of an unusual error in the inscription which perhaps accounts for the rarity of the silver and gold coins, and the plainness of the 1887 copper issue. These were struck at Brussels in the name of the third ruler of Zanzibar, counting Sa'id, Majid's brother Barghash. However the coin translates "Sultain Sa'id, son of Barghash, son of Sultan--Allah Guard Him". The next issue was certain not to be misinscribed, containing the single word "Zanzibar".

OMAN'S COINAGE. The Sultanate relied on Maria Theresa Thalers and Indian Rupees and copper pice during this period. Silver circulated at par value with the world market for the metal. In 1873 a break in the price of silver which was caused by the tremendous increase in the world supply created a rapid decline in the gold value of silver currencies. In 1871, a silver ounce was pegged at 60½ pence British. By 1893 it was down to 27 pence. India was threatened with financial ruin until 1893 when it closed its mints to the free coining of silver. The rupee was stabilized by converting it into a token coin, equal to 1 shilling 4 pence; 15 rupees equaled a pound sterling.

After the closing of the mints, Oman was affected by a serious drain in Indian rupees and copper which could not now be replaced. The Maria Theresa Thaler fell from 4 to a pound sterling in 1861 to 11 to the pound in 1902. At the same time prices rose. A thaler was worth 110 to 130 pice in 1861, but only 220 to 270 in 1902. There developed a physical lack of enough coinage to make the necessary purchases. The sultan considered a ban on the export of specie, especially copper, but such a move would have ruined what was left of Oman's trade. He then turned to the minting his own copper coins, which however was not large enough to dent the coin shortage.

FAISAL'S PAISAS. Illustrated on the accompanying plate are some of the known varieties of Sultan Faisal's paisas (1 paisa = ¼ anna). This is by no means a definitive list of varieties. Most are copied from a list composed by Howland Wood in the American Journal of Numismatics, Vol. 46, No. 3, July 1912, which does not contain any coins dated after 1315. These pieces were mostly struck locally,

(Cont'd next page)

THE COINAGE OF MUSCAT AND OMAN AND RELATED ISSUES (CONT'D):

and by several crude mints. They are therefore found in many varieties. Fig. E is a well-struck coin perhaps done in India or Europe. It has many imitations which have modified Arabic script and varying sizes of English letters. Besides modified legends and re-engraved dies we find that different obverse and reverse die-combinations abound. Woods listings are:

Nos. 1 and 2: (Same as Y1 and 2)

No. 3: Fig. A

No. 4: Similar, but without the inner circle, and IMAUM for IMAM.

No. 5: Fig. B

No. 6: Fig. B obverse/C reverse

No. 7: Fig. B, but dated 1313

No. 8: Fig. B obverse/C reverse, but 1313

No. 9: Fig. B obverse/reverse of Y2, (containing the date 1311) dated 1313 on obverse

No. 10: Fig. D obverse/B reverse

No. 11: Fig. E

No. 12: Fig. F

No. 13: Fig. G

No. 14: Fig. H

No. 15: Fig. H obverse/G reverse

Fig. I is dated 1316, taken from Modern World Coins, 7th edition. Two varieties not in Wood which are reported by Holland Wallace are: Obverse B and a similar, but modified reverse C, but the "Oman" written as Fig. Ca. Wood No. 6 also comes dated 1314.

The obverse legends in Arabic invariably read, from the bottom up, "Zarb fi Musqat" (Struck at Musqat). The reverses translate "Faisal, son of Turki, son of Sa'id, son of Sultan, Imam of Musqat and Oman", which is shortened to "Faisal, son of Turki, Sultan of Oman" on later issues.

STATUS OF MUSCAT AND OMAN. Today, the ruler of Muscat and Oman is the Sultan. He has not been the Imam since Sultan bin Ahmad gave up the title in 1793. The Imam of Oman today is Ghalib bin 'Ali (1954-) who is now in exile in Saudi Arabia where he leads the Omani Liberation Army. His claims for independence for the Imamate, which is shown in undefined lines on the map, is backed by 13 states of the Arab League.

DHUFAR. This province, annexed in 1879, is administered separately. Coins are struck for use in this province, only, as listed in Modern World Coins. Though Dhufar is contiguous with the Sultanate, it is arrived at by air or sea. It could very well be called an overseas province.

REFERENCES. Other than those works cited in the body of this piece I must mention Freeman-Grenville, G.S.P., "East African Coin Finds and Their Historical Significance", Jn of African History, Vol. 1, No. 1, 1960.



On similar but  
عمان



A



B



C



D



E



F



G



H

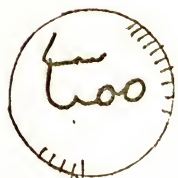


I



مسقط  
عمان  
Muscat and 'Omān  
ظفار  
Dhofar

امام  
فيصل بن  
تركي بن  
سعيد بن  
سلطان  
Imam  
Fisal bin  
Turki bin  
Sa'id bin  
Sultan



J



18mm

مومباسا  
Mombasa

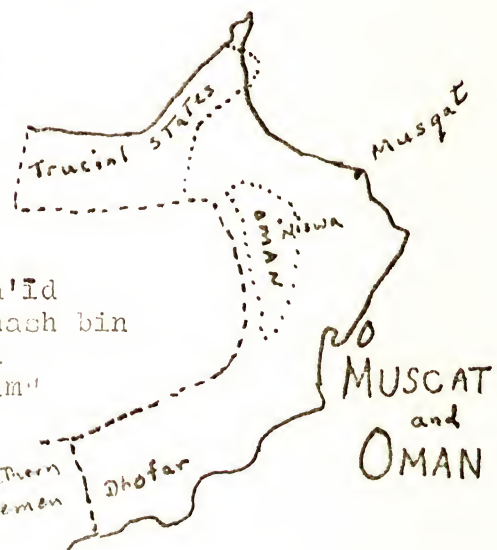


K



13mm

لومو  
Lamu  
"Struck"



L

Boracer,  
sim. to M.



M

زنجبار  
Zanzibar

الله  
سلطان سعيد  
بن برقاش بن  
سلطان  
حفظه  
Allah  
Sultan Sa'id  
bin Barghash bin  
Sultan  
"Guard Him"